



Treaty Times

March 2000



Volume 1

In the Captain's Words



I'm pleased to initiate this new media as an expedient means of communications with our customers around the world. We are developing new methodologies for providing you with the essential information and awareness that you need for dealing with the numerous treaties and agreements that the United States is a party to, and therefore, the Department of the Navy is obligated to comply with.

The Naval Treaty Implementation Program (NTIP) is an Abbreviated Acquisition Program whose mission is to coordinate DON Compliance and Implementation (C&I) of all arms control treaties and agreements worldwide. We report to the Director, Strategic Systems Programs (DIRSSP), who is a Direct Reporting Program Manager (DRPM) to ASN (RDA). DIRSSP is the Designated Executive Agent for the ASN (RDA) in all matters concerning Treaty C&I. All that to say, we are a designated program office working through a DRPM to conduct the DON business of treaty compliance for the ASN (RDA) from a single office. We organize and facilitate the Washington business as well as maintain a readiness posture to deploy on short notice to provide direct on-site support to any DON Activity engaged in a treaty-related matter. We are the Center of Expertise for Treaty-related matters within the DON.

Over the past year, we have been realigned and relocated to the Nebraska Avenue Complex, formerly the Naval Security Station, in Washington D. C. In the course of that move, we were able to develop our new home to specifically support our program needs through BRAC Renovation. Our offices are modern and appropriate, and the newest version of our Operations Center is well equipped to serve you as a center of expertise during a notification or inspection process.

Elsewhere in this paper, you will see evidence of our wide range of activities. We have on-going Joint Trial

Flights for the Open Skies Treaty, which continually present a communications challenge and an intelligence risk. The Chemical Weapons Convention is entered into force and declared site inspections are becoming routine for the Army. Our focus is on preparation for the anytime-anywhere Challenge Inspection. Intricacies of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and its applicability to new program developments and new international environments are engaging us continually. Specific milestone-related, treaty compliance reviews for new development programs are creating comprehensive review processes for all treaties. In addition, the new and developing treaty business is active on several fronts.

In the midst of all of this, we want very specifically to keep focused on supporting your needs. Hopefully, this newsletter will provide overview information on a periodic basis for your use. As this leads to questions or specific concerns, we welcome your direct inquiry. We will provide training and/or awareness information as desired and will research/staff your concerns. We work to develop and maintain an expertise in each of these areas for your use. The website has extensive information available as a ready resource as well. Please feel welcome to communicate with us at any time on these subjects or visit us in Washington as the occasion may present itself.

Very respectfully,

Chuck Woomer
Captain, USN, Director, NTIP

Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM)

The U.S. and U.S.S.R. signed the ABM Treaty on May 26, 1972. By removing the threat that one side's defenses would become capable of nullifying the other's survivable retaliatory strategic forces, the ABM Treaty fostered strategic stability and set the stage for negotiations and agreements on strategic arms limitations and reductions.

The ABM Treaty sets limits on the number and location of ABM systems of the former Soviet Union and the U.S.

The ABM treaty is a hot topic today in the media, the world's arms control and diplomatic communities, and even the U.S. Navy. Why is the ABM treaty significant to the U.S. Navy?

- The U.S. Navy has capabilities (both operational and emerging) that can compete in meeting theater ballistic missile threats.
- The evolving theater ballistic missile threat characteristics are becoming more difficult to distinguish from older strategic ballistic missile capabilities.
- The treaty covers sea-based systems and also limits the capabilities that can be given to missiles, radars and launchers that are not designated as ABM components.

The bottom line is there are ABM compliance implications for the Navy, for our acquisition programs, and for our deployed operational capabilities in the area of development, testing and deployment.

Questions regarding the ABM Treaty should be directed to Mr. Tom Skrobala, (202) 764-0913.

Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) Compliance and Implementation (C&I) Methodology

The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) entered into force on 29 April 1997 and is now law. It prohibits the development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention, transfer, and use of chemical weapons (CW). The CWC also prohibits the use of riot control agents (RCA) as a method of warfare. Compliance is monitored by a verification regime that includes declaration of past CW related activity subsequent to 1946, routine inspection of declared facilities, and short-notice anytime, anywhere challenge inspections that could potentially affect any Department of the Navy (DON) facility worldwide.

Inspections are performed by international civil servants from the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the administrative body that implements the CWC. During inspections, international inspectors as well as U.S. Government personnel present do not exercise command authority at inspected Navy and Marine Corps facilities. The Commanders of Navy and Marine Corps facilities are responsible under United States Navy regulations for

the routine conduct of operations, control of access, the safety of visitors, the protection of national security information, and compliance with U.S. Government obligations under international agreements at their facilities.

Based on the unlikely event that any one DON facility will be challenged, the DON developed a centralized management approach to CWC implementation planning. This includes treaty training and awareness seminars, an Inspection Readiness Plan (IRP) and videotape to be provided to DON facilities, and a standby Tiger Team of CWC Treaty experts that will be assigned temporary duty to the Commanding Officer of any DON facility subject to a CWC challenge inspection.

The Tiger Team is composed of up to 20 senior DON and civilian personnel detailed to the command within the first 24 hours after notification. The Tiger Team provides broad expertise in CWC treaty implementation and challenge inspection execution. Specifically, the Tiger Team will provide the full range of inspection support during the entire inspection, including IRP implementation, treaty expertise, negotiation assistance, facility inspection support requirements, and inspection support equipment.

Questions regarding the CWC Treaty and its implementation should be directed to Mr. Dave Saylor, (202) 764-0959, DSN 764-0959.

Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)

The BWC, in force since 1975, prohibits States Parties from developing, producing, stockpiling, acquiring, or retaining: (1) biological agents or toxins of types and quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective, or other peaceful purposes and (2) weapons, equipment, or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes. DON recently provided BWC Confidence Building Measure (CBM) data submissions for three bio-defense facilities: Naval Surface Warfare Center, Division Dahlgren, Dahlgren, VA; Naval Medical Research Center, Bethesda, MD; and Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC. NTIP personnel visited these sites in January 2000 to review draft submissions for calendar year 1999 and to tour the facilities.

Questions regarding the BWC Treaty should be directed to Mr. Benedict A. Eng, (202) 764-0962.

Emergent Treaties

In 1991, **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)** inspections revealed that Iraq had failed to declare certain nuclear activities and place all relevant nuclear material under safeguards. The IAEA Board of Governors undertook a series of steps intended to improve the capability of the safeguards system.

The only change in the U.S. Additional Protocol from the model text in INFCIRC/540 is the inclusion of a National Security clause that reserves the right to exclude the IAEA only from activities of direct national security significance to the United States. The U.S. Additional Protocol was approved and signed in June 1998.

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) seeks to ban all nuclear weapons test explosions and all peaceful nuclear explosions (PNEs); constrains the development of new and more advanced nuclear weapons; and limits the ability of non-nuclear states to acquire nuclear weapons. Unlike previous treaties that restricted the testing of nuclear weapons, the CTBT prohibits all nuclear weapons explosive testing. Should data from either national technical means or the IMS suggest a nuclear weapons explosion has occurred, any member state can request an on-site inspection.

The proposed **Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT)** seeks to curb the amount of weapons grade fissile material currently available for nuclear weapons or other explosive devices by banning any future production of fissile material (plutonium and enriched uranium) worldwide. In case production of such material is required for purposes other than weapons fabrication, it would be done under international safeguards. The FMCT would not address existing stockpiles. A legally binding and effectively verifiable FMCT is being sought to strengthen nuclear non-proliferation norms by adding a binding international commitment to existing constraints on weapon grade fissile material.

Questions regarding IAEA Inspections, CTBT or FMCT should be directed to Mr. Jesus Torres, (202) 764-0960.

Open Skies Treaty (OS)

Still awaiting ratification by Belarus, Russia, and the Ukraine, Open Skies Treaty EIF is projected for first quarter FY01. Until then, the U.S. will continue to participate in Joint Trial Flights (JTFs) with other signatories for the purpose of practicing implementation. At this time, JTFs are scheduled in

March and in September with Slovenia and the Ukraine overflying the U.S.

Though the dates and modalities of the JTF are discussed well in advance with the observing country, the overflights are conducted in accordance with the Treaty timeline and images are taken within the flight path and sensor swath. The Open Skies platform represents more than a Piper Cub with a Nikon. It is a focused information collector capable of multiple imaging at the same time, greatly enhancing the value of the data. The degree of data exploitation depends on the technical analytical expertise and the hardware and software capabilities of the recipients of the data.

Any USG facility or any contractor facility has the potential of being in the flight path and may be imaged. If you receive an Open Skies Notification Message please confirm receipt of the message with this office and ensure that you are aware of what actions to take in order to prevent security compromises.

Questions regarding Open Skies should be directed to CDR Donna Vaught, (202) 764-0957.

Congratulations and Farewell

Mrs. Bonnie Hammersley, former NTIP Open Skies Treaty Manager, has recently been appointed into the Senior Executive Service as Deputy Director, Critical Infrastructure Protection Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence). Congratulations Bonnie and a fond farewell!

Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF)

The INF Treaty is a bilateral agreement between the U.S. and Russia (formerly the USSR) that eliminates and bans future production of longer- and shorter-range intermediate nuclear forces (missiles with ranges between 500 and 5,500 km). The Treaty was signed on December 8, 1987, ratified by the U.S. on May 27, 1988, and entered into force on June 1, 1988. All INF Treaty limited items were eliminated by May 31, 1991. Treaty inspections end on June 1, 2001. Under the terms of the treaty the USG is subject to 10 inspections annually.

The DON is responsible for three INF inspection sites – AF Plant 19 in San Diego, CA (currently SPAWARSYSCEN – San Diego); Martin Marietta in

Middle River, MD (now known as Lockheed Martin); and Comiso, Italy.

Questions regarding the INF Treaty should be directed to Mr. Dave Saylor, (202) 764-0959.

Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE)

The Adaptation Agreement updates the 1990 Treaty to create a new, highly stable, transparent set of limitations on conventional forces (battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, artillery pieces, combat aircraft and attack helicopters) and brings it in line with today's European security environment.

Questions regarding CFE should be directed to CDR Donna Vaught, (202) 764-0957.

Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) Plays Critical Role in Treaty Implementation

Counterintelligence (CI) protection against exploitation of U.S. personnel, equipment, and technology is the primary goal of resident Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) Special Agent (SA) Michelle Jackson. SA Jackson's expertise in inspection protocol and CI protects against loss of critical U.S. technological information during inspections and overflights of Navy and Marine Corps facilities by foreign governments. Her coordination with agents in CONUS and OCONUS extends to the Carolinas, Washington, Gulf Coast, Hawaii, Mayport, Norfolk, Puget Sound, Los Angeles, San Diego, European and Middle East NCIS field offices. Field agents are **your source** of information with regard to treaty implementation and how it may impact operations at your facility. For information on how to contact your NCIS Field Agent, contact SA Jackson at (202) 764-0885.



Fleet Liaison

Many of you may wonder what happened to our seminar training program. New life is being breathed into the program and the first round of seminars will be scheduled during this FY. Any feedback regarding what was good and not so good from the last seminar you attended would be helpful to me in the development of the program. Questions regarding the seminar training program should be directed to CDR Donna Vaught, (202) 764-0957.

Command Point of Contact for Treaty Implementation

You know that you are the CWC or Open Skies point of contact (POC), but are you aware of the responsibilities you have?

It is very important that NTIP has current information about each and every POC. NTIP maintains your



information in a database that is used to get information to you and your facility in the event of a CWC Challenge Inspection or an Open Skies Overflight. If you have been reassigned or moved from your current position, please ensure that a replacement is named and provided to NTIP.

If you are the CWC POC you should have or know where to locate the CWC Inspection Readiness Plan (IRP), CWC Challenge Inspection Video, and the Self-Monitoring video. If you do not have this material, please contact the Naval Treaty Implementation Program immediately.

Tools for Your Use



The NTIP has designed an IRP for CONUS and OCONUS facilities for CWC Challenge Inspections. The IRP was written without specifics to your command or facility, but outlines the recommended steps that your DON facility should take if your site is identified for a Challenge Inspection. If your facility does not have an IRP, please contact the NTIP office and we will mail an IRP to you or you can check our website for the IRP at (www.nawcwpns.navy.mil/~treaty).

NTIP has also produced videos related to Open Skies, the Chemical Weapons Convention, and an informational video on arms control. If you find yourself without any of these videos, please contact us and we will make sure your facility receives one.

NTIP also offers Arms Control Training Seminars. This gives us the opportunity to meet many of you -- "***the customer***"-- in person. We travel all over the world to explain the DON methodology for compliance and implementation. These presentations are intended for Base Commanders and their action officers, but can be tailored to specific target audiences.

Further Reading



Why Our Arms-control Leadership is too Important to Risk in Partisan Political Fights by Madeline Albright

www.state.gov/www/global/arms/ctbtpage/test_ban_news/ttbn44.html

A criticism of the U.S. Senate's partisan decision to reject the CTBT and the effect this will have on arms control talks and the U.S. role in nuclear proliferation.

Websites



Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
www.ctbto.org

Arms Control and International Security
<http://www.state.gov/www/global/arms/index.html>

Defense Threat Reduction Agency
<http://www.dtra.mil/>

Naval Treaty Implementation Program
<http://www.nawcwpns.navy.mil/~treaty>

Arms Control Association
<http://www.armscontrol.org/home.htm>

Chemical Weapons Convention
<http://www.opcw.org/>

Naval Criminal Investigative Service
<http://www.ncis.navy.mil/>

Defense Treaty Inspection Readiness Program
<http://www.dtra.mil/inspection/dtirp/index.html>

Acronym List

EIF- Entry Into Force
CSBM- Confidence and Security Building Measures
DTRA - Defense Threat Reduction Agency
IRP - Inspection Readiness Plan
NTIP - Naval Treaty Implementation Program
THAAD - Theater High-Altitude Area Defense system
TMD - Theater Missile Defense
TEI - Technical Equipment Inspections

Feedback



How are we doing? Is there something you would like to see in the next issue? We appreciate any comments or suggestions you may have. Please address all questions, comments, or

concerns to:

CDR Donna Vaught

E-Mail: CDR_Donna_Vaught@ssp.navy.mil

Phone: 202-764-0957, DSN 764

Fax: 202-764-0918, DSN 764-0918

E-mail Addresses



In order to e-mail you and your command this newsletter and other pertinent information regarding treaty

C&I, please provide your e-mail to Rick Hanson, hansonre@ih.navy.mil, or Kim Bowie, bowieke@ih.navy.mil, with the following information:

- Command Name
- Official Command E-mail Address
- Commanding Officer Name
- Commanding Officer Phone Number
- Treaty Point-of-Contact (POC) Name
- POC Official Business E-mail Address
- POC Phone Number

You can also contact Rick Hanson or Kim Bowie at 301-744-2532 (DSN) 354, FAX (301) 744-4237.

New Name and Address

Name Naval Treaty Implementation Program
Command Strategic Systems Programs
Address ATTN: Naval Treaty Implementation Program (SP2025)
 Nebraska Avenue Complex
 287 Somers Court, NW
 Suite 10041
 Washington, DC 20393-5446
Telephone (202) 764-0910
DSN 764
Fax (202) 764-0918
PLAD NAVARMSCONTROLCOORD WASHINGTON DC

DON Treaty Points of Contact
Naval Treaty Implementation Program (SP 2025)
(202) 764-XXXX, DSN 764, FAX (202) 764-0918
 NTIP Website www.nawcwpns.navy.mil/~treaty/

Director:	CAPT Charles W. Woomer, SP2025 E-mail: CAPT_Charles_Woomer@ssp.navy.mil	x0910
Deputy Director: ABM Issues	Mr. Tom Skrobala, SP20250 E-Mail: Tom_Skrobala@ssp.navy.mil	x0913
CW/BW/INF Treaty Manager:	Mr. Dave Saylor, SP20252 E-mail: Dave_Saylor@ssp.navy.mil	x0959
Open Skies/CFE Treaty Manager:	CDR Donna S. Vaught, SP20254 E-Mail: CDR_Donna_Vaught@ssp.navy.mil	x0957
Emergent Treaties Treaty Manager:	Mr. Jesus Torres, SP20257 E-Mail: Jesus_Torres@ssp.navy.mil	x0960
NCIS Special Agent:	Ms. Michelle Jackson E-Mail: Michelle_Jackson@ssp.navy.mil	x0885